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Michael Vertkin, Defendant, Pro se

United States District Court
Northern District of California

Dr. Anna Vertkin,	) Case No.: C 07 4471 SC
)
Plaintiff,	) DEFENDANT MICHAEL VERTKIN'S REPLY TO
	) PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO
vs.	) DISMISS FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER
	) JURISDICTION, RES JUDICATA, FAILURE TO
Michael Vertkin, and Does 1-20.	) STATE A CLAIM ON WHICH COURT CAN GRANT
	) RELIEVE; POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
Defendants	) SUPPORT OF REPLY; PROPOSED ORDER
)
	) Date action filed: August 29,2007
)
	) Motion date: November 16,2007
	) Time: 10:00 am
	) Location: 17 th Floor, Courtroom1

TO ALL PARTIES, THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD AND THE COURT

Defendant Michael Vertkin replies to Plaintiff Dr. Anna Vertkin Opposition to Motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, res judicata and Failure to state the claim on which Courts can grant relieve under authority of FRCP Rule 12(b) (1) and FRCP Rule 12(b)(6).

Reply to the opposition to motion to dismiss contends that Plaintiff's opposition failed to prove validity of the original complaint. Reply is based on attached Points and Authorities, Marin County Superior Court records, judgments, orders , declarations , pleadings, file and records in

1 the above entered action, other oral and documentary evidence as in may be presented at the
2 hearings on the motion.

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4 *Dated: October 29, 2007*

5 Respectfully submitted

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Michael Vertkin, defendant, *pro se*
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REPLY TO PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS.

Statement of Facts

Defendant, Michael Vertkin filed motion to dismiss based on the principle of *Res Judicata*, failure to state the claim upon which court can grant relieve and lack of subject matter jurisdiction FRCP Rule 12(b)(1) , FRCP Rule 12(b)(6) .

1. Plaintiff Dr. Anna Vertkin filed instant complaint on August 29, 2007
2. Defendant Michael Vertkin filed a motion to dismiss on September 28, 2007

3. Plaintiff Dr. Anna Vertkin filed opposition to motion to dismiss on October 22, 2007, with the arguments all of which are wrong on the facts and the law of the case.
4. Plaintiff failed to note the same facts, as in instant complaint were already litigated on multiple occasions in Marin County Superior Court were adjudicated and dismissed, no facts were offered to support the causes of action in the complaint and no prove of jurisdiction was shown.
5. Defendant found nothing in the Plaintiff's opposition to motion to dismiss justifying prolonging this litigation, found an opposition to motion to dismiss confusing the issues at hand more than the complaint itself and ask the court to DISMISS THIS COMPLAINT WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND.

LEAGAL ARGUMENT

I. Action is barred by Res Judicata.

In her opposition to motion to dismiss Plaintiff agrees that the issues presented to this Court in Plaintiff's Complain for damages "have some similarity to those that are being tried in the family law matter" (Opposition to motion to dismiss page 4, line 21 and 22). In fact, they are exactly the same, as in TRO filed in the Superior Court.

The *res judicata* doctrine is the legal doctrine designed to preserve judicial resources, to promote finality and closure, and encourage reliance on adjudication by preventing inconsistent results in different court proceedings.

There four prerequisites for Res Judicata:

- a) Final judgment in first action is entered
- b) First judgment must be on merits
- c) Parties are the same

1 d) It applies to any claim that was brought or could have been brought arising out of the
2 same transaction or occurrence.

3 All of those conditions are met in the litigating TRO, which was dismissed with prejudice
4 and the final judgment, has been entered (exhibit A)

5 Plaintiff argues that since the Family Court case is still pending, the Plaintiff is
6 within her rights to litigate the same facts with the different causes of action in District
7 Court (opposition to Motion to dismiss, page 5, lines 8-7). Having no application to the
8 instant case, this argument is invalid in itself, it advocates waste of judicial resources and
9 could result in different results. Plaintiff claims that TRO is a part of the Family Case, still
10 pending in Marin County Superior Court. This argument not only factually wrong, but
11 shows Plaintiff's counsel ignorance of the divorce case proceedings, his sworn affidavit to
12 the contrary notwithstanding. It was counsel duty to inquire into the divorce case, since it
13 involves same litigants and, by own admission, similar facts.

14 TRO was filed by the Plaintiff in December, 2006, with the Marin County Superior
15 Court, as a separate complaint. It was jointed with the Marriage Dissolution case in order to
16 conserve judicial recourses, as would have been this complaint to District Court, should it
17 have been filed in the *proper jurisdiction*. TRO was adjudicated on its own merits, and was
18 dismissed *with prejudice* (exhibit A) It is true that the marriage dissolution case is still
19 pending, but TRO (containing, among other things, the same facts as this complaint) is not.
20 Plaintiff *herself* petitioned the court to dismiss it *with prejudice* and it was dismissed by the
21 Court. Plaintiff had numerous options with the TRO, short of dismissal. It could have been
22 amended, withdrawn or tried; she had full and fair opportunity to litigate. Plaintiff could
23 have filed the same causes of action, as in instant case in Superior Court under the
24 presumption of concurrent jurisdiction. Instead, she chose to petition the Family Court to
25 dismiss TRO *with prejudice*. Confronted with facts and evidence on her deposition, she

1 chose wisely, otherwise she would have to perjure herself in court again and face the
2 consequences.

3 To dismiss with prejudice means that each and every statement of fact in TRO could not be
4 raised again, as it is barred by *res judicata*.

5
6 "merely adding some facts, naming additional defendants or proposing a different
7 theory of recovery will not convert one cause of action into a second cause of
8 action if both actions involve the same liability-creating conduct"; Walworth Co. v.
9 United Steelworkers of America, 443 F. Supp. 349, 351 (W.D. Pa. 1978);

10 "[u]nder res judicata, a final judgment on the merits of an action precludes the
11 parties or their privies from relitigating issues that were or could have been raised
12 in that action"; Commissioner v. Sunnen, 333 U.S. 591, 597, 68 S.Ct. 715, 719
13 (1948)

14 "when a court of competent jurisdiction has entered a final judgment on the merits
15 of a cause of action, the parties to the suit and their privies are thereafter bound
16 'not only as to every matter which was offered and received to sustain or defeat the
17 claim or demand, but as to any other admissible matter which might have been
18 offered for that purpose'", Cromwell v. County of Sac., 94 U.S. 351, 352 (1876).

19 "If a plaintiff who has once dismissed an action in any court commences an action
20 based upon or including the same claim against the same defendant, the court may
21 make such order for the payment of costs of the action previously dismissed as it
22 may deem proper and may stay the proceedings in the action until the plaintiff has
23 complied with the order". Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(d)

24 In opposition to motion to dismiss Plaintiff uses bizarre argument that the TRO she
25 filed with Marin County Superior Court was filed for purposes other than obtaining

1 permanent restraining order and restricting Defendant's Civil Rights. Plaintiff states that
2 TRO was filed "as a way to show that defendant Michael Vertkin, had been put on notice
3 not to remove/transfer or alter in any manner, any financial holdings with relation to Dr.
4 Anna Vertkin" (plaintiff's opposition to Motion to dismiss page 5, line 8 - 14.) This
5 argument is strange even on the face of it:

6 First, the TRO was filed in December of 2006; two and a half month *after* Plaintiff
7 alleges Defendant transferred money. It makes intended warning sort of late.

8 Second, falsely accusing Defendant in TRO, among other things, of starving family
9 dogs and threatening Plaintiff with the knife is hardly a proper way of putting Defendant
10 "on notice" not to transfer money from his own account.

11 Plaintiff and her counsel are confusing the TRO filing, with the standard restraining
12 orders issued at the beginning of the divorce proceeding to both parties. Standard restraining
13 order prohibits transferring and altering the family funds, with the noticeable exceptions,
14 such as for purposes or the necessities of life and attorneys fees. If Plaintiff felt that the
15 funds were improperly transferred by the Defendant, she had and still has plenty of
16 opportunity to raise the issue with the Family Court, which would be a *proper jurisdiction*
17 to do so.

18 And lastly, the Plaintiff's argument of money transfer by itself shows impossibility
19 for District Court to decide the controversy, without adjudicating issues pending in the
20 Family Court. The account in question was a joint account and Defendant had every right to
21 it; some of the money in that account was Defendant's IRA (Individual Retirement
22 Account). Moreover, even if it would have been in Plaintiff's sole name by California
23 Family Code it is still considered a community property to which Defendant has an equal
24 right. It will remain a community property until adjudicated different by the Family Court.
25 California law provides that,

1 "for purposes of division of the property upon dissolution of marriage or legal
2 separation property acquired by the parties during marriage in joint form is
3 presumed to be community property." California Codes, Family Code, Section
4 2581

5 Furthermore, if counsel for the Plaintiff made an inquiry in the Family law case, as he
6 declares under penalty of perjury in attached affidavit to opposition to motion to dismiss
7 (opposition to motion to dismiss page 9-10), he would find that dismissed TRO was not the
8 ***only*** time Plaintiff raised in Family Court the same facts, as in complaint presented to this
9 Court:

- 10 a) In May of 2006, Plaintiff presented the same facts, as in this complaint, in Motion to
11 take a sole possession of the equity line on the family residence. Motion was denied.
- 12 b) In June, 2007 Plaintiff filed motion for a Protective order, where she again asserted
13 the same facts as in this complaint. On June 22, 2007 Plaintiff's Protective order was
14 dismissed with prejudice by the Family Court. Plaintiff was Ordered to pay sanctions
15 for wasting Court's time, which, in defiance of the Court, she never did and still due
16 and owning.
- 17 c) Plaintiff made a numerous complaints to the Mill Valley police department, US Post
18 Office and various financial institutions mirroring stated facts in this Complaint – all
19 of them were found to be without merit.

20 Federal courts have held that the mere addition of facts and/or new theories of recovery
21 will not create a new claim for *res judicata* purposes. See, e.g., *Ley v. Boron Oil Co.*, 454 F.
22 Supp. 448, 450 (W.D. Pa. 1978) ("plaintiff is not entitled to another day in court if he
23 merely proposes a different theory of recovery based upon the same 'liability creating
24 conduct' of the defendant which gave rise to the first action");

1 Plaintiff made it a habit to waste resources of the Court, police, financial institutions, US
 2 Post Office and the Defendant (it cost Defendant over \$50,000 to litigate dismissed TRO,
 3 including six days of depositions). Now she brings the same resolve to the District Court.
 4 *Res Judicata* doctrine is specifically designed to prevent such waist.
 5 In summary, Plaintiff failed to make an argument this complaint is not precluded under *res*
 6 *judicata* doctrine. Complaint should be dismissed, as it is barred under *res judicata*.

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 8 **II. Plaintiff failed to state ultimate facts upon which relieve could be granted.**

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 10 In her opposition to the Motion to dismiss Plaintiff and her counsel fails to point to
 11 the ultimate facts upon which relieve could be granted. In fact, Plaintiff's opposition to the
 12 motion only adds more confusion to already incomprehensible complaint.

13 In her opposition to motion to dismiss Plaintiff states, that statement of facts offered
 14 in the complaint "utilized to show time line of the events" (opposition to motion to dismiss
 15 page 4, line25). Further in her opposition to motion to dismiss Plaintiff asserts that
 16 statement of facts in the complaint show "the occurrences led up (emphasis added) to the
 17 various causes of actions" (opposition to motion to dismiss page 5, lines 20-21) Even as a
 18 time line it is factually wrong- there was no restraining order issued on September 20, 2006
 19 against Mr. Vertkin, as paragraph 9 of original complaint asserts. Statement of facts shall
 20 state actions of the Defendant upon which Plaintiff relied to state causes of action in the
 21 complaint, to support violations of named US Codes and Statues. Statement of fact shall
 22 provide Defendant opportunity ether agree with the facts or deny them. None of it exists in
 23 the instant complaint.

24 In opposition to the Motion to dismiss Plaintiff refers to *lines* 10 through 14 of the
 25 Plaintiff's original complaint, as a proof that the case was properly stated (opposition to

1 motion to dismiss, page 6, lines 9, 14, 16,). Lines 10-14 in the plaintiff's original complaint
2 repeated nine times thought complaint and on each page of the complaint. It is unclear to
3 Defendant which of those lines are offered in support of the stated causes of action.

4 The only way to reply to that is to assume that by the lines Plaintiff meant paragraphs of the
5 original complaint. Reviewing original complaint and the opposition to Motion to dismiss
6 utilizing the above assumption:

7 *Paragraph 10*, of the original complaint states ..."Mr. Vertkin installed "spyware" on home
8 computer, and broke into the office"

9 *Paragraph 11*, of the original complaint states (paraphrasing) that Mr. Vertkin was seen in
10 the Plaintiffs office during September 2006.

11 *Paragraph 12* asserts that "forensic computer technician reports that at one time there was
12 "keylogger" device installed on hardware of Dr. Vertkin computer". Based on those
13 ultimate facts Plaintiff concludes that the 18 USC § 2511 was violated (page 6, lines 4-13 of
14 the opposition to Motion to dismiss)

15 18 USC § 2511 (1)(a) states "person who intentionally intercepts ,endeavors to
16 intercept, or procures other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral,
17 or electronic communication..."

18 18 USC § 2511 (1)(c), noted in header of Complaint for damages, states:" person who
19 intentionally discloses, or endeavor to disclose, to any other person the contents of any
20 wire, oral, or electronic communication..."

21 18 USC § 2511 (1)(d) states " person who intentionally uses, or endeavor to use the
22 contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication..."

23 None of the ultimate facts stated in the paragraphs 10-12 of the original complaint
24 allege that Defendant intercepted, disclosed or used wire oral or electronic communication.
25 Even if the allegation were true, none of above US Codes listed by the Plaintiff prohibits

1 installing “spyware” on home computer or prohibits Defendant to be seen in the Plaintiff’s
2 office. As for paragraph 12, it does not have any allegations against the Defendant
3 whatsoever; it simply states condition of the Plaintiff’s computer and describes devices
4 installed on it in the past. While it could be interesting historic data for the Plaintiff, it is
5 inappropriate to waste judicial recourses of the District Court to review it.

6 In her opposition to motion to dismiss Plaintiff alleges that “spyware” program installed
7 the past on her computer “allowed information to be received electronically” (opposition to
8 motion to dismiss page 6, line 12). That in Plaintiff’s view shows that the Defendant
9 intercepted some kind of communication. Ignoring the fact that there is no allegation in that
10 sentence, if one carries this logic to its sorry conclusion, all people who own a chainsaw
11 could be accused in chainsaw massacre, since owning chainsaw *allows* them to do that.

12 *Paragraph 13* states that “During September of 2006 the plaintiff alleges that Mr. Vertkin
13 remove in excess (emphasis added) of \$70,000 from brokerage account with E-trade
14 (representing all of Dr. Vertkin’s emergency funds), as well as opened several credit cards
15 in both of their names.”

16 *Paragraph 14* states “Dr. Vertkin stopped receiving mail either at her home or at her
17 business address and alleges Mr. Vertkin changed her mailing address to have her mail
18 forward to his current residence, without consent.”

19 The paragraph 13 does not say anything about intentional use of electronic communication;
20 in fact the account in question was a joint account and established with the community
21 equity line of credit, besides this argument was already heard in Family Court.

22 Paragraph 14 equally does Plaintiff no good; it has none of the fact having to do with
23 receiving *individual identifiable healthcare information*. In addition this “fact” is not
24 available to the Plaintiff, since TRO dismissed by the Superior Court *with prejudice*
25 contains the following statement by the Plaintiff:

1 “He (Defendant) has also had my U S. Mail diverted to him. It is imperative this be
2 addressed immediately as he is receiving both my personal and business related
3 mail.”(Motion to dismiss Exhibit A, page 12)

4 That leaves all of the US Codes, Statutes and Causes of action listed in the complaint
5 unsupported by ultimate facts.

6 It also leaves amount of controversy under federal statutes in the instant case less
7 that \$75,000, since only stated claim for recovery of \$ 100,000 is under 42USC 1301c,
8 §1177 (original complaint, page 8, line 19), with the supporting “fact” unavailable to the
9 Plaintiff.

10 Even if all material factual allegations in the complaint are true, there is no possible
11 inferences could be drawn for the existence of the Causes of Action asserted in the
12 complaint. How these ultimate facts could be interpreted into a violation of the stated codes
13 is a complete mystery to the Defendant. How could Defendant respond to the charges of
14 violation of stated US Codes when he has no idea what is it that he allegedly did to violate
15 them.

16 Courts need not “swallow the plaintiff's invective hook, line, and sinker; bald
17 assertions, unsupportable conclusions, periphrastic circumlocutions, and the like
18 need not be credited.” [*Aulson v. Blanchard (1st Cir. 1996) 83 F3d 1, 3*]

19 The court need not accept as true conclusionary allegations or legal
20 characterizations. Nor need it accept *unreasonable* inferences or unwarranted
21 deductions of fact. [*In re Delorean Motor Co. (6th Cir. 1993) 991 F2d 1236, 1240*;

22 In her opposition to Motion to dismiss Plaintiff claims that the proper remedy for
23 failure to state facts upon which relieve could be granted, is a leave to amend. That would
24 be true under regular circumstances. Well- pleaded complaint with the few flaws in the
25 statement of facts would deserve a second chance. Not this instant complaint. This
complaint is incomprehensible, as to what it is that the Defendant did to cause stated Causes

1 of Action or violate named US Codes, it is beyond recovery and does not deserve
2 resuscitation. Particularly, when viewed with the accompanied flaws of *res judicata* and
3 lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

4 **III. LACK OF JURISDICTION OVER SUBJECT MATTER**

5 In Opposition to motion to dismiss Plaintiff presents argument that United States
6 District Court is a proper jurisdiction in the instant case, sitting Article III, Section 2 of the
7 Constitution of the United States (opposition to motion to dismiss page 7, lines 14-16). In
8 very next paragraph of the same opposition Plaintiff offers that “both Defendant and
9 Plaintiff reside in Marin County, California” (opposition to Motion to dismiss, page 7, line
10 19), as a proof that District Court is an only proper jurisdiction to bring an instant
11 complaint. Notwithstanding the fact that the assertion is false in itself – Defendant does not
12 reside in Marin County; both parties agree that the Plaintiff and the Defendant are citizens
13 of State of California. This fact however, does not help Plaintiff to prove that the District
14 Court has exclusive jurisdiction over instant case. On the contrary, it proves that there is no
15 diversity of citizenship, which is one of prerequisites for an exclusive federal jurisdiction.
16 Article III, § 2 of the Constitution of the United States gives federal courts jurisdiction over
17 “controversies between citizens of different states”, which in an instant case does not exist.
18 See 28 USC §1332(a)(1)

19 Majority of issues which could be argued in Federal Court can be argued in State
20 Court. There is a presumption that State Courts have concurrent jurisdiction over federal
21 issues *unless* a particular issue is statutorily designated as “exclusive federal jurisdiction” by
22 the act of Congress or Constitution of United States. None of this exists in the instant case.

23 All of the factual allegations in the instant case were raised in the ongoing case in
24 Marin County Superior Court and on multiple occasions. All with the same results of
25 dismissal and denial by the Superior Court. By bringing this instant case in front of District

1 Court Plaintiff is engaging in blatant attempt of forum manipulation. The central reality of
2 this case is that relitigating again adjudicated issues by new court would lead to enormous
3 waist of judicial recourses, as a year of proceedings, six days of depositions and all of the
4 discovery will be thrown into the trash.

5 Defendant contends the instant case is filed in United Stats District Court for
6 purpose of harassment, avoiding Marin County Superior Court, where it is a certainty that it
7 would be jointed with the marriage dissolution case. Superior Court is well aware of the
8 instant complaint facts and Plaintiff's tactics of delay to cause Defendant harassment and
9 needless increase in costs. Forum shopping is not a proper way to claim a jurisdiction.

10 District Court cannot proceed with the determination of impropriety of the
11 Defendant action until it is established that the computers in question (all of which were
12 bought by the Defendant), bank accounts and the office was sole and independent property
13 of the Plaintiff, otherwise defendant lacks capacity of being sued over legal programs
14 installed on his own computers or transferring his own funds from one account to another.
15 To do that would be incredible waist of the District Court recourses, in view that the matter
16 is now pending in the Superior Court of State of California for the County of Marin Case
17 No: FL 064242 over which it has *exclusive jurisdiction*. Besides it potentially could
18 produce different results.

19 No controversy exists over Plaintiff and the Defendant being in dissolution of
20 marriage litigation. The mater of property distribution is not resolved at this time.
21 Therefore, extrinsic evidence exist that ownership of computers office and other property is
22 *not* established. Where the Rule 12(b) (1) motion is based on extrinsic evidence, no
23 presumptive truthfulness attaches to plaintiff's allegations over jurisdictional issues:

24 "The presumption of correctness that we accord to a complaint's allegations
25 falls away on the jurisdictional issue once a defendant proffers evidence that

calls the court's jurisdiction into question.” [*Commodity Trend Service, Inc. v. Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n (7th Cir. 1998) 149 F3d 679, 685;*

No evidence has been offered by the Plaintiff in the original complaint or in her opposition to motion to dismiss that proves that the instant complain deserves to be herd in District Court under federal jurisdiction,

Plaintiff, however, bears the burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction by a preponderance of the evidence. *Taylor v. United States*, 303 F.3d 1357, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2002);

“... plaintiff must furnish affidavits or other evidence necessary to satisfy its burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction. [*Savage v. Glendale Union High School (9th Cir. 2003) 343 F3d 1036, 1039, fn. 2]*

District Court must presume that it has *no jurisdiction* over the case until Plaintiff proves otherwise.

Plaintiff always bears the burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction. In effect, the court presumes lack of jurisdiction until plaintiff proves otherwise.

[*Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America (1994) 511 US 375, 114 S.Ct. 1673, 1675;*

Plaintiff wrongly assumes that adding some unsupported causes of action under federal law provides a proper federal jurisdiction. The jurisdiction has to be proven with the preponderance of evidence and none was offered in the original complaint or an opposition to motion to dismiss. To try this case in District Court would defeat imperatives of efficiency, economy and finality.

CONCLUSION

Plaintiff's opposition to motion to dismiss instead of clarifying the facts adds even more confusion to already incomprehensible pleading. Plaintiff is having trouble in telling the truth in simplest of facts such as Defendant's residency, comes up with bizarre explanation as to purpose of TRO filing and asserts that the *lack* of diversity is a prove of

1 propriety of Federal Court jurisdiction. Sadly, having to deal with same kind of approach to
2 litigation in marriage dissolution case for the last year, Defendant is not surprised.

3 Plaintiff's opposition to motion to dismiss fails to prove that this complaint is not
4 barred under *res judicata*, fails to prove propriety of District Court jurisdiction and fails
5 point relevant ultimate facts in the complaint upon which court can grant a relieve.

6 Defendant already spent almost \$90,000 (three times what he made last year) in
7 Family Court litigations, much of it in arguing TRO, and various motions presented by the
8 Plaintiff, most of them with the same facts, as in instant complaint and all of them were
9 dismissed or denied by Superior Court. Now Plaintiff wants to reargue same adjudicated
10 facts in Federal Court. Thus, Plaintiff not only exhausted Defendant's funds and borrowing
11 power, but also subjects this Honorable Court (and that has to be a "federal crime") to
12 inartful argument of the Defendant, who cannot afford an attorney to represent him in the
13 instant case

14 While it is true that there are different options to cure well- pleaded complaint with the
15 few flaws: leave to amend for failure to state the facts upon which court can grant relive,
16 remand to proper court for case filed in wrong jurisdiction and dismissal for *res judicata*.
17 The aggregate of the flaws makes this complaint unique candidate for the dismissal with
18 prejudice and a trash can. This complaint does not deserve a second chance in *any* Court.

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21 WHEREFORE Defendant, Michael Vertkin, moves this Honorable Court:

- 22 1. Enter an Order dismissing the complaint without leave to amend.
- 23 2. Order Plaintiff to pay Defendant costs and expenses to attend to this complaint,
24 motion to dismiss and reply

1 3. Grant such other and further relief as Court may deem reasonable and just under the
2 circumstances.

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5 *Dated: October 30, 2007*

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Respectfully submitted

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Michael Vertkin, defendant, *pro se*

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Reply to Opposition to Motion to Dismiss Points and Authorities

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Defendant Michael Vertkin, Pro se

United States District Court
Northern District of California

Dr. Anna Vertkin,)	Case No.: C 07 4471 SC
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Plaintiff,)	(Proposed) Order
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vs.)	Date action filed: August 29,2007
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Michael Vertkin, and Does 1-20.)	Motion date: November 16,2007
)	Time: 10:00 am
Defendants)	Location: 17 th Floor, Courtroom1
)	
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The Motion of the Defendant Michael Vertkin to Dismiss in the Case number C 07 4471 SC come regularly on November 16, 2007 at 10:00 am in Courtroom 1, 17th Floor. Plaintiff Dr. Anna Vertkin appeared by counsel Robert L. Shepard. Defendant Michael Vertkin appeared in pro per.

Having read this motion papers submitted by parties and having considered the pleadings, file and record in this action, along with the arguments by parties and their attorneys:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Michael Vertkin Motion to Dismiss is granted, without leave to amend. The complaint by the Plaintiff filed in improper jurisdiction, it is barred by res judicata and failed to state ultimate facts on which court can grant relieve. The Plaintiff is ordered to pay Defendant's cost and expenses, attorney's fees, if any and all of the costs incurred by the Defendant in this action.

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5 Judge of Unites States District Court of the
6 Northern District of California
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ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name and Address): Manton L. Selby SBN 44350 205 Camino Alto #235 Mill Valley, CA 94941		TELEPHONE NO.: 415- 383-9030	FOR COURT USE ONLY FILED SEP 05 2007 KIM TURNER Court Executive Officer MARIN COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT By: X [Signature]
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Anna Vertkin Insert name of court and name of judicial district and branch court, if any: Superior Court of California, County of Marin			
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: MICHAEL VERTKIN DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: ANNA VERTKIN			
REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Injury, Property Damage, or Wrongful Death <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family Law <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent Domain <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		CASE NUMBER: FL 064242	

— A conformed copy will not be returned by the clerk unless a method of return is provided with the document. —

1. TO THE CLERK: Please dismiss this action as follows:

a. (1) ☒ With prejudice (2) ☐ Without prejudice

b. (1) ☐ Complaint (2) ☐ Petition

(3) ☐ Cross-complaint filed by (name):

(4) ☐ Cross-complaint filed by (name):

(5) ☐ Entire action of all parties and all causes of action

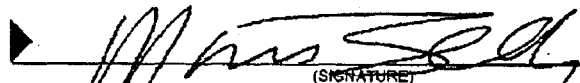
(6) ☒ Other (specify):* Respondent's Request for Restraining Orders Under DVPA, currently scheduled for hearing in Department A on 9/28/07. TRO against Petitioner shall be dissolved forthwith.

Date: 8/29/07

Manton L. Selby

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ☒ ATTORNEY ☐ PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY)

* If dismissal requested is of specified parties only, of specified causes of action only, or of specified cross-complaints only, so state and identify the parties, causes of action, or cross-complaints to be dismissed.


(SIGNATURE)
Attorney or party without attorney for: Respondent, Anna Vertkin

☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☒ Defendant/Respondent
☐ Cross-complainant

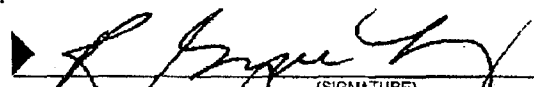
2. TO THE CLERK: Consent to the above dismissal is hereby given.**

Date: 8/29/07

R. Genyne Long

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ☒ ATTORNEY ☐ PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY)

** If a cross-complaint - or Response (Family Law) seeking affirmative relief - is on file, the attorney for cross-complainant (respondent) must sign this consent if required by Code of Civil Procedure section 581(i) or (j).


(SIGNATURE)
Attorney or party without attorney for: Petitioner, Michael Vertkin

☒ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent
☐ Cross-complainant

(To be completed by clerk)

3. ☒ Dismissal entered as requested on (date):

SEP 05 2007
as to only (name):

4. ☐ Dismissal entered on (date):

5. ☐ Dismissal not entered as requested for the following reasons (specify):

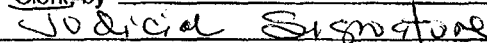
6. ☐ a. Attorney or party without attorney notified on (date):

b. Attorney or party without attorney not notified. Filing party failed to provide

☐ a copy to conform ☐ means to return conformed copy

Date: SEP 05 2007

Clerk by VERNA ADAMS Deputy


Judicial Signature